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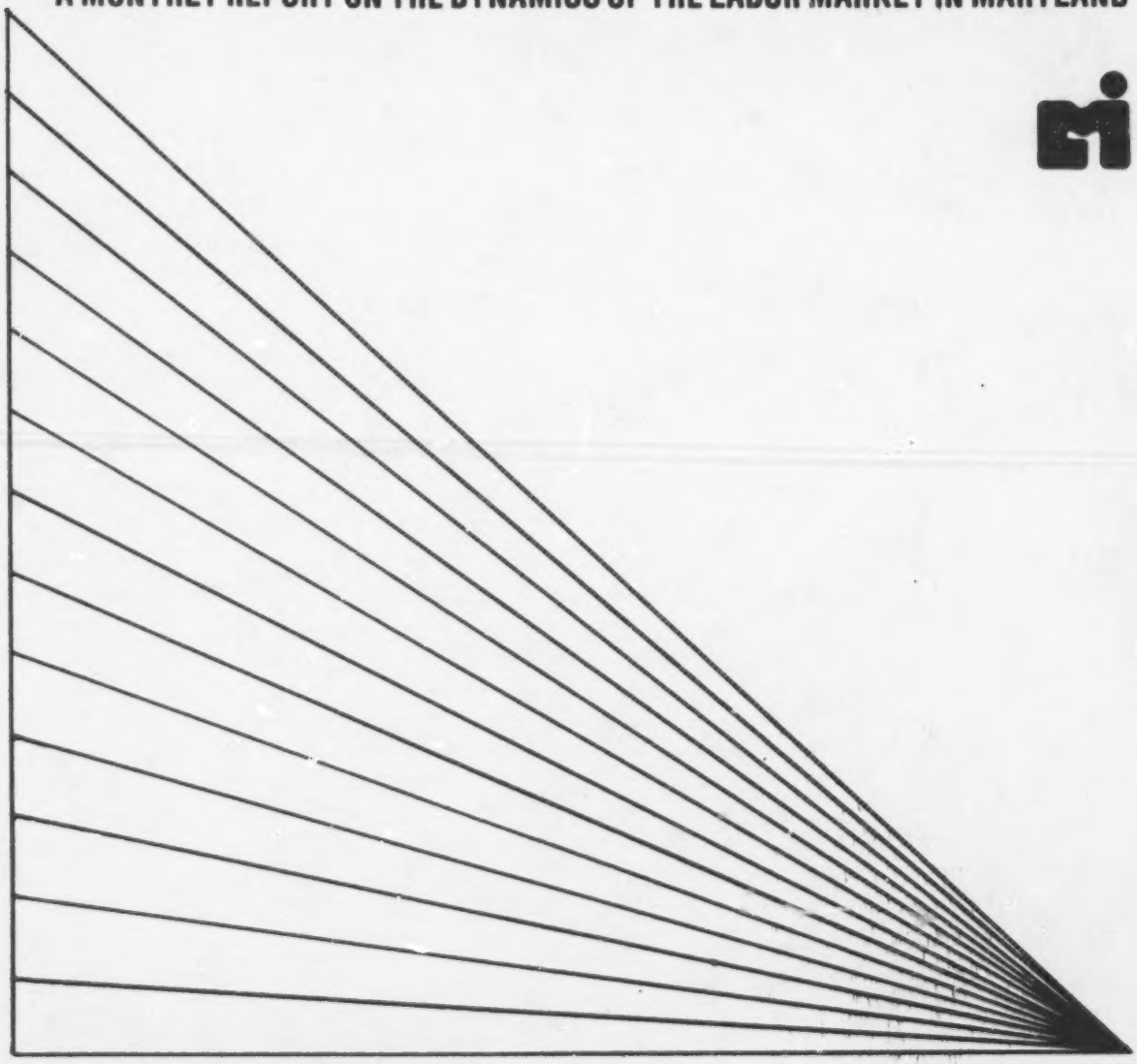
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1983

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate subsided slightly in February from 9.0 percent of the January civilian labor force to 8.8 percent, as the proportional decrease in unemployment exceeded the proportional decrease in employment. Estimated unemployment was reduced by 6,036 persons and employment by 7,878. These joint decreases caused the civilian labor force to contract by 13,914 persons and meant that persons discouraged in their job search or that seasonal workers laid off in construction and retail trade were leaving the labor force. Last February, the unemployment rate also declined by 0.2 percentage points from January; however, smaller reductions were observed in both employment and unemployment.

This decrease in Maryland's unemployment rate came after two months of increases. Following five months of gains, the U.S. unemployment rate also declined during February, from 11.4 percent to 11.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted). Maryland's rate is lower than the national rate for the 13th consecutive month, falling below it by 2.5 percentage points. Recovery from the nationwide recession is becoming evident in Maryland, since the state's unemployment rate is lower than a year ago for the 2nd consecutive month. In February, 1982, the state's rate came to 9.2 percent. The nation is slower in its recovery, with the unemployment rate still exceeding year ago levels. Its rate last February was much lower at 9.6 percent. While Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than in last February, its total unemployment (-10,929 persons), total employment (-33,176), and labor force (-44,105) are all lower than a year ago. Employment has been lower than a year ago for 17 consecutive months. In fact, you have to go back to 1978 for a lower February employment level than that experienced this February.

Manufacturing employment scored a small decrease in February, after sizable layoffs in December and January. Layoffs in the steel industry were balanced by recalls from plant shutdowns in nonelectrical machinery. Still, manufacturing employment is lower than a year ago for the 17th consecutive month. Construction jobs are fewer than a year ago for the 20th consecutive month and government for the 26th consecutive month. Seasonal layoffs continued during February in construction and retail trade. There were cutbacks in trucking due to the independent truckers' strike and a blizzard. City and county governments also engaged in layoffs. Extensive hiring was noted in education, with the start of the spring semester.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate declined from 10.2 percent in January to 9.9 percent in February. Unemployment subsided by 3,732 persons and employment dropped by 8,945. Employment generally followed trends set statewide. Seasonal hiring in education was outnumbered by layoffs in steel manufacturing, construction, trucking, retail trade, and local government. Baltimore City's unemployment rate decreased from 11.8 percent in January to 11.2 percent in February.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area inched down from 5.1 percent to 5.0 percent. Total unemployment was reduced by 861 persons and employment by 1,905 persons. Seasonal layoffs were noted in construction and trade. In government, layoffs by city and county government were outnumbered by hiring in public colleges and universities and county boards of education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped considerably from 16.7 percent in January to 15.1 percent in February. Unemployment decreased by 2,145 persons while employment actually gained by 2,296 persons. Washington County's unemployment rate scored a sizable decrease from 18.9 percent to 15.7 percent, due to recalls from plant shutdowns in manufacturing. Besides the recalls in manufacturing, Western Maryland's employment exhibited seasonal layoffs in construction and trade and seasonal recalls in public education.

On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, 3 of the 11 counties showed lower unemployment rates in February than January and 8 showed higher rates. All of the changes were relatively small except for the advance in Calvert County's rate from 15.7 percent to 17.9 percent, as claims filed for unemployment insurance increased. In the area, there were some seasonal layoffs during February in construction and trade, as well as seasonal hiring at public colleges and universities. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for February was 27.0 percent in Somerset County and the lowest was 4.0 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal declines in Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment continued into February, with a loss of 5,600 jobs from January. This loss was substantially less than that of 52,500 during January and was also less than the decrease by 7,100 jobs during February, 1982. Still, employment is lower than the corresponding month a year ago for the 17th consecutive month, being lower than in February, 1982 by 21,900 jobs. Even though the over-the-year gap has been narrowing, this February's employment is lower than in February, 1981 by a whopping 66,400 jobs and even lower than in February, 1979 by 1,800 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Manufacturing employment declined for the 5th consecutive month, being lower than in September, 1982 by 7,100 jobs. The monthly loss during February did amount to only 400 jobs. The 201,700 manufacturing jobs during February represented the lowest level of manufacturing employment since February, 1941. Manufacturing jobs are lower than the corresponding month a year ago for the 17th consecutive month, being lower than in last February by 16,900 jobs. Between this January and February, employment in primary metals increased by 1,300 jobs, due to layoffs in the steel industry. This was almost balanced by recalls of 1,700 workers in nonelectrical machinery after a plant shutdown in January. Employment is still substantially lower than a year ago in primary metals (-6,700), nonelectrical machinery (-3,000), transportation equipment (-2,000), chemicals (-1,300), and stone/clay/glass products (-1,000).

A seasonal job loss of 5,200 in nonmanufacturing employment during February followed a much larger one of 48,400 during January. February's increase was less than that of 7,800 jobs last February. Nonmanufacturing jobs are lower than a year ago for the 17th consecutive month, being lower than in February, 1982 by 5,000 jobs. Since last February, employment has fallen in government by 8,500 jobs, in transportation/public utilities by 4,000, and in construction by 2,300. Meanwhile, it has grown by 8,000 in services, 1,300 in finance/insurance/real estate, and by only 500 in trade. The only notable hiring between this January and February occurred in education, with the start of spring semesters. Recalls at private colleges and universities contributed to an increase in the services industry by 1,200 jobs. State government added 2,900 jobs, with recalls at public colleges and universities. No change was observed in local government, as hiring by community colleges and boards of education balanced layoffs by city and county governments. Retail trade declined by 4,000 jobs during February, following a drop by 23,100 jobs during January. The post-Christmas layoffs were concentrated in general merchandise stores, apparel/accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail. Some gains were noted in food stores and eating/drinking places. This year's post-holiday layoffs have been less extensive than those experienced last year. Normal seasonal influences, less business, and a snow storm caused construction to lose 3,300 jobs during February. Last February, the reduction was a less severe 1,500 jobs. Between November and February, construction has registered a seasonal decline of 13,800 jobs, compared with a greater loss of 17,600 a year ago. Layoffs in trucking during February due to the independent truckers' strike and the blizzard caused the transportation industry to drop by 1,000 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 7,700 jobs during February, exceeding the decline statewide of 5,600 jobs. Since the recalls in nonelectrical machinery during February occurred outside the Baltimore area, the area's manufacturing was primarily influenced by a reduction of 1,000 jobs in steel manufacturing, which contributed to the overall loss of 1,700 jobs in manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing was reduced by 6,000jobs, also greater than the statewide loss. Seasonal hiring in education was less extensive in the area and was negated by other trends. Hiring at private colleges and universities was almost equaled by layoffs in business services, so that services demonstrated a net gain of only 300 jobs. Public colleges and universities boosted state government employment by only 400 jobs. Local government actually declined by 1,000, as hiring by community colleges and boards of education was outnumbered by city and county governments' layoffs. Following statewide trends, the area showed layoffs in construction (-1,500), transportation (-1,400), and retail trade (-2,600).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

A blizzard on Friday of the reference week for February (week of the 12th) resulted in shorter workweeks for the state's manufacturing production workers than in January. Average weekly hours contracted by 3.1 hours to 36.0. This contributed to a reduction in average weekly earnings by $24.39 to $328.68. Average hourly earnings actually increased by 10 cents to $9.13 due to layoffs of lower paid workers and instances of more overtime work. In no manufacturing industry group was a significant increase in the workweek observed from January. Almost every group showed workweeks cut short by the snow. The impact of the snow, less overtime work, and some recalls of lower paid workers diminished the average hourly earnings in lumber/wood products, fabricated metals, electric/electronic equipment, transportation equipment, instruments, and food processing. Average hourly earnings were boosted over the month due to layoffs of lower paid workers, more overtime work, more incentive pay, and return from plant shutdown in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, miscellaneous manufacturing, apparel/textiles, paper, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area during February, manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings decreased by $28.19 to $354.05, average weekly hours decreased by 3.4 hours to 36.5, and average hourly earnings increased by 12 cents to $9.70. Since February, 1982, average weekly earnings had actually declined by 3.0 percent statewide and by 2.1 percent in the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Every unemployment insurance activity decreased in February, 1983. Initial claims were down 37.1 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the machinery, except electrical and primary metals industries. Continued claims declined by 8.6 percent, weeks compensated by 7.2 percent, and the amount of payments by 8.4 percent. The average weekly payment was down 1.4 percent to $119.37.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 37.4 percent and continued claims were down 24.9 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 12.3 percent and continued claims were down 11.1 percent.

Activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased by 40.5 percent, continued claims by 7.7 percent, weeks compensated by 7.7 percent, and the amount of payments by 8.2 percent. The average weekly payment was down less than one percent to $122.38.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Declining gasoline prices and continued slow increases in food prices caused the U. S. Consumer Price Index, as announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to increase by less than 0.1 percent during February to an index of 293.2. Since last February, prices had increased by only 3.5 percent. The index for food and beverages, at 281.6 for February, had increased by 0.3 percent over the month and by only 2.1 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home increased by 1.2 percent from January to 270.0, exactly the same index as last February.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment, revised series for 1981 and 1982 for the state, Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Maryland counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, Balance of State, and Baltimore City.

State of Maryland
Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]
FEBRUARY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY 82
MARYLAND	2,082,859	2,096,773	1,899,167	1,907,045	183,692	189,728	8.8	9.0	9.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,028,394	1,041,071	926,220	935,165	102,174	105,906	9.9	10.2	10.4
BALTIMORE CITY	377,512	383,775	335,197	338,434	42,315	45,341	11.2	11.8	11.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	170,505	172,554	157,965	159,491	12,540	13,063	7.4	7.6	8.2
BALTIMORE*	311,510	314,377	279,318	282,016	32,192	32,361	10.3	10.3	10.1
CARROLL	46,053	46,391	41,052	41,448	5,001	4,943	10.9	10.7	12.1
HARFORD	69,334	69,901	62,172	62,772	7,162	7,129	10.3	10.2	10.1
HOWARD	53,481	54,073	50,516	51,004	2,965	3,069	5.5	5.7	6.8
D. C. AREA	749,021	751,787	711,716	713,621	37,305	38,166	5.0	5.1	5.2
CHARLES	41,769	41,696	39,319	39,424	2,450	2,272	5.9	5.4	6.3
MONTGOMERY*	325,840	326,946	312,954	313,792	12,886	13,154	4.0	4.0	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	381,413	383,147	359,443	360,405	21,970	22,742	5.8	5.9	6.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	143,062	142,911	121,408	119,112	21,654	23,799	15.1	16.7	14.7
ALLEGANY	34,264	34,081	28,957	28,575	5,307	5,506	15.5	16.2	15.2
FREDERICK*	43,967	43,165	39,034	38,130	4,933	5,035	11.2	11.7	13.4
GARRETT	12,410	12,298	9,224	9,153	3,186	3,145	25.7	25.6	20.1
WASHINGTON	52,421	53,367	44,193	43,254	8,228	10,113	15.7	18.9	14.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,942	10,412	8,984	8,781	1,958	1,631	17.9	15.7	18.6
ST. MARY'S	17,480	17,194	15,695	15,592	1,785	1,602	10.2	9.3	11.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,755	7,771	6,475	6,503	1,280	1,268	16.5	16.3	16.7
CECIL	29,339	29,550	25,952	26,071	3,387	3,479	11.5	11.8	12.0
DORCHESTER	15,166	15,227	12,715	12,749	2,451	2,478	16.2	16.3	14.8
KENT	7,476	7,431	6,410	6,396	1,066	1,035	14.3	13.9	15.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	8,935	8,924	7,837	7,832	1,098	1,092	12.3	12.2	13.9
SOMERSET	7,122	6,973	5,199	5,125	1,923	1,848	27.0	26.5	26.9
TALBOT	14,917	14,864	13,882	13,864	1,035	1,000	6.9	6.7	7.5
WICOMICO	28,735	28,401	25,298	25,070	3,437	3,331	12.0	11.7	12.6
WORCESTER	14,519	14,255	11,379	11,163	3,140	3,092	21.6	21.7	23.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	99,095	99,746	82,374	80,982	16,721	18,764	16.9	18.8	15.3
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	716,884	726,694	646,902	653,149	69,982	73,545	9.8	10.1	10.5
BALANCE OF STATE*	204,155	202,698	179,145	178,570	25,010	24,128	12.3	11.9	12.8
UNITED STATES[2]	109,647,000	109,779,000	97,265,000	97,262,000	12,382,000	12,517,000	11.3	11.4	9.6

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1622.4	1628.0	1644.3	902.7	910.4	921.9
Manufacturing	201.7	202.1	218.6	133.6	135.3	146.2
Durable Goods	108.1	107.8	121.7	77.7	78.8	87.5
Lumber and wood products	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.0
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.9	7.7	4.3	4.5	5.6
Primary metal industries	20.8	22.1	27.5	19.3	20.4	24.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.7	15.0	19.2	13.7	14.7	18.2
Fabricated metal products	8.2	8.3	9.1	5.9	5.9	6.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.0	3.1	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.2	13.5	18.2	10.0	10.0	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	2.0	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.0	33.7	33.5	24.4	24.1	23.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.2	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.2	24.3	22.8	18.2	18.2	17.0
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.8	2.1	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.6	12.6	14.6	7.7	7.6	9.3
Ship and boat building and repair	2.3	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.7	3.6
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	93.6	94.3	96.9	55.9	56.5	58.7
Food and kindred products	23.5	23.9	24.1	11.5	11.6	12.4
Meat products	6.5	6.7	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.6	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Beverages	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.5	2.6	2.9
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.7	14.2	8.2	8.4	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	8.9	9.1	9.2	6.5	6.7	6.8
Printing and publishing	23.6	23.7	23.3	13.0	13.1	13.0
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	11.7	13.2	9.7	9.7	10.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.3	5.7	5.7	5.7
Misc. plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.4	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1420.7	1425.9	1425.7	769.1	775.1	775.7
Construction	77.5	80.8	79.8	36.5	38.0	38.5
Transportation and public utilities	82.5	83.7	86.5	54.2	55.7	59.2
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.4	8.7	5.2	5.3	6.3
Transportation, except railroads	36.2	37.2	37.6	21.6	23.0	24.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.1	39.1	40.2	27.4	27.4	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.3	25.2	26.2	18.1	18.1	19.0
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.9	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	392.3	396.2	391.8	213.2	215.7	213.3
Wholesale trade	91.9	91.8	90.5	56.4	56.3	56.2
Retail trade	300.4	304.4	301.3	156.8	159.4	157.1
General merchandise stores	39.8	43.9	43.0	19.9	22.1	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.1	94.5	92.8	57.4	57.4	57.6
Banking	23.7	24.1	24.1	14.1	14.4	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.7	12.7	12.1	8.4	8.4	7.9
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.3	20.3	15.6	15.6	15.5
Services and mining	384.3	383.1	376.3	204.5	204.2	200.3
Private hospitals	56.9	56.7	55.5	38.5	38.5	37.7
Educational services	26.2	25.2	25.6	18.8	18.0	18.3
Engineering and architectural services	20.2	20.4	20.2	6.7	6.8	6.5
Total government	390.0	387.6	398.5	203.3	204.1	206.8
Total federal government	128.4	128.9	128.6	53.3	53.5	53.0
Total state and local government	261.6	258.7	269.9	150.0	150.6	153.8
Total state government	85.3	82.4	87.0	57.6	57.2	57.6
Total local government	176.3	176.3	182.9	92.4	93.4	96.2

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,800 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

FEBRUARY 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
Manufacturing	$328.68	$353.07	$338.69	36.0	39.1	39.2	$ 9.13	$ 9.03	$ 8.64
DURABLE GOODS	371.68	400.99	384.24	36.8	39.9	39.9	10.10	10.05	9.63
Lumber and wood products	212.86	254.13	216.05	32.9	38.1	33.6	6.47	6.67	6.43
Furniture and fixtures	211.48	258.11	229.59	33.2	41.1	37.7	6.37	6.28	6.09
Stone, clay and glass products	338.37	369.64	332.14	36.9	41.3	37.7	9.17	8.95	8.81
Primary metal industries	534.10	535.00	513.20	38.9	39.6	40.0	13.73	13.51	12.83
Fabricated metal products	318.43	363.45	345.61	35.9	40.7	40.9	8.87	8.93	8.45
Machinery except electrical	344.41	357.06	351.35	36.6	40.3	40.2	9.41	8.86	8.74
Electric and electronic equipment	309.96	340.72	318.72	37.8	41.2	41.5	8.20	8.27	7.68
Transportation equipment	401.48	460.56	434.28	34.7	38.0	40.1	11.57	12.12	10.83
Instruments and related products	273.88	297.48	264.00	34.8	36.5	37.5	7.87	8.15	7.04
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	234.96	247.36	231.81	34.3	36.7	38.7	6.85	6.74	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	283.61	304.87	287.23	35.1	38.3	38.4	8.08	7.96	7.48
Food and kindred products	255.39	281.96	267.02	34.7	38.0	38.2	7.36	7.42	6.99
Apparel and other textile products	176.90	196.20	191.98	30.5	34.3	34.1	5.80	5.72	5.63
Paper and allied products	287.36	315.84	293.04	36.1	40.6	41.1	7.96	7.73	7.13
Printing and publishing	346.92	369.41	336.00	35.4	38.4	37.5	9.80	9.62	8.96
Chemicals and allied products	431.32	436.36	394.24	41.0	41.4	42.3	10.52	10.54	9.32
Rubber and misc. plastic products	266.79	297.14	301.10	36.9	41.5	40.8	7.23	7.16	7.38
Leather and leather products	149.94	148.01	190.90	31.5	30.9	38.8	4.76	4.79	4.92

Covers an estimated 132,500 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
MANUFACTURING	$354.05	$382.24	$361.78	36.5	39.9	39.8	$ 9.70	$ 9.58	$ 9.09
DURABLE GOODS	400.23	431.07	404.37	37.3	40.4	39.8	10.73	10.67	10.16
Stone, clay and glass products	361.00	388.02	350.10	38.0	42.5	38.6	9.50	9.13	9.07
Primary metal industries	529.42	539.45	514.80	38.7	39.9	40.0	13.68	13.52	12.87
Fabricated metal products	335.10	387.23	342.63	37.4	42.6	40.5	8.96	9.09	8.46
Machinery except electrical	315.62	349.92	318.37	36.7	40.5	39.5	8.60	8.64	8.06
Electric and electronic equipment	336.07	381.85	349.43	37.3	42.1	41.5	9.01	9.07	8.42
Transportation equipment	464.78	486.18	438.91	36.8	37.0	38.1	12.63	13.14	11.52
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	209.79	218.06	218.31	33.3	35.4	38.1	6.30	6.16	5.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	296.19	320.72	300.49	35.6	39.4	39.8	8.32	8.14	7.55
Food and kindred products	322.03	356.66	320.80	37.1	40.3	40.1	8.68	8.85	8.00
Apparel and other textile products	175.68	205.46	212.71	28.8	34.3	35.1	6.10	5.99	6.06
Paper and allied products	231.47	262.80	257.69	34.6	40.0	41.9	6.69	6.57	6.15
Printing and publishing	326.90	353.13	324.63	35.0	38.3	37.1	9.34	9.22	8.75
Chemicals and allied products	478.92	473.91	434.59	41.9	42.2	43.2	11.43	11.23	10.06
Rubber and misc. plastic products	227.17	265.36	260.32	36.7	42.8	43.1	6.19	6.20	6.04

Covers an estimated 84,800 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
Total Initial Claims	27,090	43,094	28,732	13,757	23,126	17,814
Total Continued Claims	262,975	287,602	270,157	155,454	168,480	155,693
Total Number of Payments	237,340	255,659	[illegible]4,713	134,870	146,147	156,860
Total Amount of Payments	$28,331,895	$30,941,722	$29 [illegible]65,830	$16,504,967	$17,970,812	$18,081,426
Average Weekly Payment	$119.37	$121.02	$111.25	$122.38	$122.96	$114.55

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	226	361	262
Total continued claims	1,815	2,418	3,826
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	314	358	144
Total Continued claims	1,821	2,049	1,150

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	514.6	515.9	514.2
Manufacturing*	24.6	24.8	23.1
Printing and publishing	6.9	7.0	6.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.4	7.4	6.8
Nonmanufacturing	490.0	491.1	491.1
Construction	30.1	31.2	31.0
Transportation and public utilities*	14.8	14.7	14.0
Trucking and warehousing	6.2	6.2	5.5
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.3	6.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	128.9	131.3	129.6
General merchandise stores	15.6	17.2	16.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.2	28.3	28.0
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	140.4	139.7	136.6
Total government	147.6	145.9	151.9
Total federal government	70.6	71.0	71.0
Total state and local government	77.0	74.9	80.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

FEBRUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	103.2	102.8	103.8
Manufacturing	21.7	22.0	23.2
Food & kindred products*	8.6	8.7	8.2
Meat products	4.7	4.9	4.5
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	1.8	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.2	2.5
Lumber & wood products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other manufacturing	7.3	7.4	8.9
Nonmanufacturing	81.5	80.8	80.6
Construction	5.4	5.6	5.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.4	6.3	6.5
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	24.4	24.6	24.1
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.3	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	18.9	19.0	18.7
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.6
Total government	22.8	21.7	22.5
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.3	17.2	18.0

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	105.0	102.6	107.4
Manufacturing	23.0	21.1	26.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.8	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.1	1.2
Machinery except electrical	3.3	1.6	4.4
Other manufacturing	13.8	13.7	15.7
Nonmanufacturing	82.0	81.5	81.2
Construction	5.7	6.1	5.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.4	6.4	6.6
Railroad	1.8	1.8	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.0	2.0	1.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	24.0	24.3	24.5
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	19.2	19.5	19.5
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.5	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	21.9	21.9	21.8
Health services	9.0	9.0	8.6
Educational services	1.2	1.2	1.7
Total government	20.6	19.3	19.8
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	17.6	16.3	16.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

FEBRUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	421.2	424.3	432.7
Manufacturing	54.2	54.3	59.2
Durable Goods*	23.0	22.9	27.4
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.2	3.4
Primary metal industries	7.0	6.9	7.8
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.6
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.2
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	5.0
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.5	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.2	31.4	31.8
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	7.4
Beverages	1.2	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.5	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.3	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.4	1.6	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.3
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	367.0	370.0	373.5
Construction	12.1	12.6	13.9
Transportation & public util.*	35.0	34.6	37.7
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.3	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	11.7	11.3	13.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.0	5.0	5.6
Water transportation	3.9	3.5	4.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	89.7	90.5	91.7
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.7	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.8	38.7	38.5
Banking	11.1	11.3	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.7	10.8
Service & mining*	112.4	112.3	110.2
Health services	36.8	36.8	36.0
Educational services	13.1	12.7	12.9
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.6
Total government	79.0	81.3	81.5
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.3
Total state & local government	65.1	67.4	67.2
Total state government	28.5	28.5	28.4
Total local government	36.6	38.9	38.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

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